

## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863.

We are not able to supply back Nos. of THE TRIBUNE. Occasionally, we are able to supply a No. wanted, but when our friends order their subscriptions to run out and send to renew them three or four weeks afterward, we are very rarely able to comply. Whenever we do it, it is because we cannot furnish them. It is idle, therefore, to write again and again. We supply them when we can, but recognize no obligation to do so. You have only to renew in season, and all difficulty is obviated. We must ask those who have written in vain for back Nos., or to ask why they were not sent, to accept this as our answer.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

—We last night received Richmond papers to the 27th inst. The *Examiner* has two notable editorials—one in reference to peace rumors and the stories told at Richmond of disorganization in the North. These rumors say that Northern finances are in inextricable confusion; Gov. Seymour is good a Southern as Toombs; New-York City wants Jeff. Davis for its President; that Wall and Parker of New-Jersey are in accord with McClellan, who meditates fearful schemes against the Abolitionists; that the North-West is ripe for revolution, the armies going to mutiny as soon as they get their pay, &c. The editor opposes to all these bright visions the fact that the fall of Arkansas Post is a terrible blow, putting a heavy burden of prisoners on the Union side and deranging Davis's nice plan of hanging officers; that Arkansas is open to the Union army; that Bragg's army is overworked while Rosecrans is heavily reinforced; that there is trouble and danger on the seaboard, and a gloomy view all around. The Confederate Congress is discussing plans for peace; if they could get rid of New-England all would work smoothly. The Confederacy had outstanding on the 31st of Oct. \$110,485,000 in Treasury Notes and \$145,229,770 in stocks and bonds.

—The arrest of the proprietor of *The Philadelphia Journal* has created a great excitement in Pennsylvania. Judge Ludlow, of the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, has requested the Grand Jury to stop all other business, inquire into the facts, and report to the Court. In the Legislative Senate resolutions were offered authorizing the Governor to go to Washington and demand his release. They were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. An effort to take the matter out of the Committee's hands was unsuccessful. It is alleged that the immediate cause of the arrest was the publication of a long editorial article on the Message of Jeff. Davis, praising it as trustworthy, truthful, and noble; and in these respects contrasting Davis with President Lincoln, the latter being in this connection made the subject of gross and foul personal abuse.

—As some offset to the unwelcome news of depredations by the new pirate Florida, we note the capture on the 10th inst. of the British steamer *Rising Dawn*, with a valuable cargo, while trying to get into Charleston. She was from that malignant pest-hole, Nassau, N. P., a place where the entire population seems to be doing their little utmost to aid the Rebels. Nassau, N. P., will be remembered. Beside this capture, we have news of the burning of the Rebel steamer *Huntress* while trying to evade our blockade; and also the taking of a schooner laden with cotton.

—A dispatch from Cairo says that Gen. McClellan's forces have landed on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi, two miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, and in full view of Vicksburg. Two brigades were engaged in opening the "cut-off" which is to make Vicksburg no longer a point of entry. The river is now bank full at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant left Memphis on Tuesday for below, with one division.

—We have dates from New-Orleans to the 29th inst. There was no news of importance save the escape of the Rebel privateer from Mobile (elsewhere noticed). Further particulars of the smart engagement at Bayou Leche are given, and some account of a great Union meeting in New-Orleans, at which Gen. Hamilton was a speaker.

—Dispatches from Washington say that there is the best authority for saying that the statement that the Emperor of the French has made a renewed proposal of mediation to the British Government, since the battle of Fredericksburg, is entirely without truth.

—Reid Sanders, son of George Sanders, recently captured while attempting to escape with Rebel dispatches for Europe, arrived here yesterday, and was sent to Fort Lafayette.

—On New-York correspondent sends us an interesting letter concerning an exciting guerrilla hunt in that region.

—By letters received late last night we have very recent news from Port Royal. There is every prospect of stirring events there before many days have passed over.

## GENERAL NEWS.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Sanbury apologized for his conduct on Tuesday evening and the resolution for his expulsion was not called up. The credentials of Mr. Hendricks, Senator from Indiana, were presented. A bill was introduced to facilitate transportation of mails and was referred to the Committee on Post-Office and Railroads. Some debate was had on the resolution to censure Com. Vanderbilt, Com. Val Brou, and Engineer Haswell in the matter of chartering steamers for the Banks Expedition, but no vote was reached. The bill to prevent and punish fraud against the Government was reported back. The bill to aid Emancipation in Missouri was taken up, and Mr. Henderson of that State moved to amend so that if Emancipation was immediate, \$20,000,000 should be paid, but it was gradual, \$10,000,000 should be paid. Mr. Wilson, of Mo., said \$30,000,000 was not enough for gradual emancipation. Mr. Wilson (Mass.) was not willing to give \$20,000,000 to hold men in slavery 13 years longer. He was willing to make a general appropriation to West Virginia, Missouri, Delaware, and Maryland. Mr. Fessenden thought the rate of \$300 per slave too high. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, very strongly urged the adoption of the bill; he was not strenuous for sudden or gradual emancipation, but he wanted one or the other at once. His speech was especially earnest and patriotic. Mr. Trumbull advocated the bill, contending that the Government stood pledged to aid the States in gradual emancipation. Mr. Foster favored the measure. After remarks by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Pomroy, the Senate adjourned.

—In the House, the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of collecting agricultural statistics through the Assessors of the Internal Revenue; also as to sending a representative to the Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg in July. Testimony in the case of Census Superintendent Kennedy was ordered to be printed. Inquiry is to be made into the amount of fees to the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer of New-York have received under the Act of

1861. The Ways and Means Committee are to inquire what measures are necessary to prevent speculation in gold. The bill to raise and arm negro soldiers was then taken up, and discussed during the entire session. Mr. Maynard, Mr. Wickliffe, and other Kentucky members, aided by Mr. Cox of Ohio, worked very hard to amend, delay, refer, or defeat, but they made very little impression. The other side was represented chiefly by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dunn of Ohio, and Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois. Mr. Wickliffe was sharply cornered, and catechized in a manner more plain than agreeable. Without taking a vote, the House adjourned. [The session of Wednesday night lasted until 5 a. m. of Thursday. Nothing was done of importance, jokes and nonsense occupying the time.]

—In the New-York Senate yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill to confirm the official acts of Gov. Morgan. A resolution for establishing an asylum and hospital for sick and wounded soldiers was adopted. A report was laid over, replying to Gov. Seymour's message about disturbance in the Assembly, and controverting his position.

—In the Assembly, resolutions of thanks to the Clerk, for his firmness in presiding during the civil war of three weeks, were adopted. The resolutions appointing a committee to inquire into and report upon arbitrary arrests, were made the special order for to-day.

—By the arrival of the Rio Bio and the Eagle, we have dates from Havana to Jan. 24 and from Mexico to Jan. 8. We hear by this arrival of more depredations committed by Rebel privateers. The Confederate steamer *Florida*, formerly the *Oreto*, left Havana on the 23d inst., having arrived there the day before and coaled during the night. On the same day, the 23d inst., the Florida captured and burned the American brig Windward, four miles from the coast of Matanzas. On the following day she burned off Cardenas, the American brig Com. Ann, of Matanzas. Soon after two more brigs, just out from Cardenas, were captured, and one burned and the other sunk. A schooner arriving at Havana on the morning of Jan. 24 reports having seen the Florida, with the English flag flying, steering for the Bahamas. The U. S. steamer *Reaney* was fired into by the Spanish man-of-war *Princesa de Asturias*—from what reason has not yet been cleared up.

The reports from Mexico, though not official, are highly important. The rumor of the total defeat of Gen. Berthier's advance by 800 Mexican cavalry, maintains itself. On the road from Jalapa to Perote, an entire convey of ammunition is said to have been captured. The army which was advancing from Orizaba upon Puebla is said to have likewise been defeated, with a loss of 2,000 men, and to have retreated to Orizaba. Jalapa and Tampico, the same account says, have been abandoned.

—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted, directing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to remove forthwith all switches, turn-outs or rails within the limits of the City of New-York which have been laid without the permission of the Board. Alderman Masters offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that it was currently reported that the recent purchase of the Fort Geneva property was a swindle, and that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into and examine the said purchase, with power to send for persons and papers. It was adopted. After considerable debate, the \$1,000,000 New-York Harbor Defense ordinance, with a Commission composed of the Mayor, Controller, and five members of each Board of the Common Council, to be chosen by ballot, was adopted. The weekly edition of *The Albany Argus* is to be made a corporation paper. The San Francisco papers will not be added until next month.

—The Councilmen met yesterday. Controller Brennan reported that during the fortnight ending Jan. 10, \$67,398 had been distributed from the Family Aid Fund to 16,571 families, 10,456 adults, and 23,400 children, making 38,686 persons. The resolutions relative to Maj.-Gen. Pitt John Porter were laid over.

—Capt. Joe Dowling, the well-known head of the Sixth Ward Police for many years, has been appointed Police Justice, in place of Justice Brennan, elected Controller. Mr. Brennan repudiates the example of the County Clerk, and is modest enough to be contented with one office at a time.

—Miss Murphy was killed and several other persons were injured at Newark, N. J., on Wednesday by the explosion of a steam boiler in a manufactory.

—Last night a quantity of stolen goods, valued at several thousand dollars, was recovered in a receiver's establishment, No. 275 Sixth street, in this city, by the detective police.

—The California Legislative caucus spent the greater portion of Wednesday night in investigating charges of corruption. No vote was taken for Senator.

—By the arrival of the Edinburgh at this port we have our day's later news from Europe. The political intelligence is of no importance.

—There was a more active stock market yesterday, and a stronger feeling in the market. There was an appearance of new buyers in market, and the undercurrent of impression among the operators was that "hard pan" as it is called, had been touched. After the Board there was a dull sell-out to come in again. After the Board there was a strong rally, but it was not nearly every description. The movement in Government is moderate, and prices are without important change. At the 4 o'clock call the rally continued, and all higher prices were touched. The session was an excited one, and the transactions large, with only a moderate amount of stock passing on the market. The market for Foreign Exchange is moderately active at 170 1/2 for first class, Sterling being firm at the close, under the advance in gold; France is 22 1/2; Germany is dull, and rates are easier for coin.

## HARMONY NOT UNDERSTOOD.

The World yesterday gravely informed its readers, in the course of assigning reasons for Mr. Weed's recent change of base—or rather, for his avowal of it—that THE TRIBUNE

—Now formally announces that no man can claim to be a Republican who does not favor the Abolition policy, a war for Emancipation, the institution of negro insurance laws, and for separation from, or the extermination of, the Southern people.

—We might have felt bad at such open incursion as evincing a truculent, implacable, blood-thirsty spirit, had not the next paper day, opened been THE N. Y. TIMES of even date, wherein we read:

"THE TRIBUNE has avowed itself in favor of forcible emancipation, and that circumstance perhaps gives color to the further statement that Mr. Greeley, its Editor, has entered into personal negotiations with Mr. Lincoln for the promotion of the same end. Unless we have been misinformed (and we are open to correction on this point), Mr. Greeley has had personal interviews with the French Minister, and has written him letters, assuring him that the people are tired of the war, that they desire peace above all things, and that they are ready to welcome the intervention of the French Emperor, or of any disinterested European Power, for the adjustment of the controversy between the Government and the Rebel States. We have furthermore been told that he has tolerated, if not opened, a correspondence on this subject with Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, with a view to cooperation in some plan, and in mediation as the most feasible plan, of putting an end to the present war."

This seems rather at variance with THE World's accusation; and as THE Times must of course know what sort of private and confidential

letters we write to distinguished persons (unless, indeed, it has been "misinformed," this latter ought to be the truer story. In fact, however, it is nearly as false as the other. But here follows the exact truth with regard to our views on the whole subject, which Mr. MERCIER, or Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, or any one else can have for the moderate price of six cents in Washington or three if he purchases in New-York:

1. We believe that the War for the Union has now entered upon a phase which in all probability must prove final—that we are on the eve of movements, combinations, attacks, battles, whereof the result must be well nigh decisive.

2. We believe that the Rebels are about to be badly whipped at several vital points, and that their defeats will be so conclusive that any impartial umpire would thereupon advise them that their enterprise is hopeless, and that they ought to give it up.

3. We believe that, if our armies do not whip theirs, theirs will whip ours.

4. We believe that, should they be successful and be defeated in the general results of the campaign now opening, impartial third parties will say that we ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms. Whether we shall take that counsel or renew the struggle, as a united people who have come to understand and to accept its real character, the cost and suffering involved, events will determine.

5. But we believe that the time will come—we do not say how soon, as that must depend on the results of conflicts yet future—when the Great Powers of Europe will mediate—not by blows, nor by menaces, but by representations—against a continuance of the struggle as fruitless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of Humanity and Commerce. We hope to see this interposition take the form of an emphatic protest against further persistence in the Slaveholders' Rebellion; but to this end it is probably essential that the intervening battles shall result differently from the recent attacks on Fredericksburg and Vicksburg.

In short, we believe—and we would thunder it into the ears of our Union Statesmen and Generals—that speedily and decisively success is essential to the salvation of our country—that the Union will be lost by another campaign as dawdling and ineffective as those of McClellan and Buell during the year of grace 1862. We fully believe that our country may and we trust that it will be saved—but to this end our statesmanship and soldiery for the next four months must be an improvement on the average of those of the last year. In our view, the life or death of our country is no longer a question of years, but of months, and it is imperative that our rulers and our Generals should realize and act on this truth.

We do not know that Mr. MERCIER or Mr. VALLANDIGHAM are aware of these convictions—they certainly have not learned them from any private communications, written or oral, from us. We certainly do not believe that the loyal people of this country, however much they may desire Peace, are ready to purchase it at the cost of Union, and we have never told any one that they were. We believe the loyal Millions desire first of all to see their Government make War—real, earnest, vigorous War—War which will soon obviate all necessity for and possibility of Disunion. If they cannot make this—or if they make it and fail, and shall therefore be satisfied that the struggle is hopeless—we believe they will next wish to ascertain whether or not they be equally incapable of making Peace.

## GEN. POPE'S REPORT.

We give up a large portion of our space this morning to the report by Gen. Pope of the brief and eventful campaign which he conducted in Virginia. This document has been long delayed, owing to causes stated in the report, but the interest of the month whose operations it discusses is still fresh, and Gen. Pope's defense of the campaign which had so disastrous a termination will be read with various degrees of satisfaction, but at all events with curious attention. We condense a summary of his account, as follows:

Gen. Pope was assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia June 26, 1862. That army consisted of three corps: the first under Gen. Fremont, the second under Gen. Banks, the third under Gen. McDowell. These forces were widely scattered, and more or less demoralized. Gen. Pope's first labors were directed to partial reorganization of his army, and to the redistribution of the separate corps in such a way as to cover the Shenandoah Valley, and at the same time bring them within supporting distance of each other. About this time occurred the series of battles on the Chickahominy which resulted in the withdrawal of McClellan's forces to James River. Gen. Pope was of opinion that McClellan should rather have moved his army, if any change of base were necessary, toward Hanover Court-House in order that the two might be able to cooperate, and addressed letters to that effect to the President and to Gen. McClellan. It was apparent from the latter's reply that no harmonious cooperation was to be expected from him, and Gen. Halleck was accordingly placed in command over both armies.

Before Gen. Pope took the field it had been determined to unite the two armies of Virginia and the Potomac. His mission was therefore to protect the front of Washington, secure the Valley of the Shenandoah, and cover the retreat of McClellan from the Peninsula. If the enemy, as was feared, should throw his whole force toward Washington, his advance was to be resisted at all hazards, to give time for McClellan's arrival on the Rappahannock.

The campaign commenced with a succession of cavalry forays on the enemy's lines, part of which were successful, but the most important of which—against Gordonsville and the railroad beyond—entirely failed, owing, says Gen. Pope, to Gen. Hatch's disobedience of orders. The general advance began on the 7th of August. Gen. Bayard was in front of Culpeper Court-House, to guard which place

Gen. Pope moved his whole force on the 8th of August. On the 9th, Banks was ordered forward toward Cedar Mountain. His forces, represented at 14,000 men, did not in reality exceed 8,000, a discrepancy not yet explained. His orders were to hold the enemy in check until the main army could come up. Gen. Banks, nevertheless, believing himself stronger than the enemy, under Jackson, left the position which he had at first taken up, attacked the enemy and drove him some distance, but was in turn attacked by heavily superior forces, and repulsed with severe losses. This action lasted about an hour and a half, and was the battle of Cedar Mountain. Pope came up at dusk with reinforcements, drove the enemy back into the woods with artillery, and held the position in readiness for battle next day. Jackson, however, fell back, the next day was hot, and there was no conflict. On the night of the 11th Jackson retreated across the Rappahannock.

On the 14th of August Pope's army was reinforced by the arrival of Gen. Reno with 8,000 men, and he thereupon moved forward toward the Rapidan, holding this advanced position till the 18th, when he became satisfied that the whole force of the enemy was in his front, and his position no longer tenable. He determined therefore to withdraw his whole army behind the Rappahannock, and accomplished this retreat in good order on the 18th and 19th. The enemy followed and during the 21st and 22d endeavored to cross the river at various points, but was repeatedly foiled. Unable to cross, the Rebels, while keeping a heavy force in front of the position at Rappahannock Station, began moving their main body up the river toward Waterloo Bridge, with the purpose of turning Gen. Pope's right flank. The report details with great minuteness the position and movements of Gen. Pope's forces while this attempt was progressing. Owing to the necessity of keeping up his communications with Fredericksburg, says Gen. Pope, he was unable to prevent the accomplishment of the enemy's plan. By the night of the 25th, however, he had abandoned his purpose to mask the lower fords of the Rappahannock, toward Fredericksburg, and determined to mass his forces on the Warrenton turnpike, and between Warrenton and Gainesville, and to give battle to the enemy on his right or left "as he might choose." The celebrated raid on Catlett's Station had already occurred on the night of Aug. 22. Reinforcements were promised from Washington, but did not arrive, and Jackson suddenly emerged from Thoroughfare Gap, in the rear of Gen. Pope's army, and entirely cut off his communications with the capital.

On the morning of the 27th, Gen. Pope's forces, including Heintzelman and Porter, who had reached Warrenton Junction, numbered 34,500 men, and with this strength Gen. Pope undertook to divide the forces of Gen. Lee from those of Gen. Jackson. The three days' battles of the 27th, 28th, and 29th followed. Hooker's division attacked Ewell on the afternoon of the 27th, and defeated it with loss, but in the effort nearly exhausted its own supply of ammunition. Porter was therefore ordered forward at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, but failed to comply with the order. The right flank of the army was, in consequence, left wholly unprotected, but Jackson, unaware of it, pushed on by way of Centerville, and Pope distributed his forces in pursuit, reaching Manassas Junction with Kearney's division and Reno's corps about noon of the 28th, less than an hour after Jackson had retired. Hooker, Kearney, and Reno were immediately ordered forward, and late in the afternoon Kearney drove the enemy's rear guard from Centerville and occupied the river. McDowell and Sigel marching toward Centerville encountered Jackson's advance retreating toward Thoroughfare Gap about six in the evening, and a severe action followed, each party maintaining his ground. A general battle was expected on the 29th, and Porter was again ordered up. Sigel attacked at daylight, and was soon joined by Hooker and Kearney, but the effort was not decisive. At half-past four, skirmishing having been brisk meanwhile, Heintzelman and Reno were directed to attack, and Porter to push forward on the enemy's right and gain his rear. McDowell arrived and was sent to the front, but Porter's forces meanwhile lay idle within sound and sight of the battle, and that General made no effort whatever to comply with the orders he received, or to take part in the action. But for his defection, Gen. Pope believes he should have gained a decisive victory.

The army had become greatly exhausted by its constant marching and fighting, and was extremely in need of provisions; but a request to Gen. McClellan for supplies was refused, unless a cavalry escort for the railroad train were sent. Discouraged by this evidence of failure to support him, Gen. Pope, nevertheless, prepared to renew the engagement, and the battle of the 30th followed. Its result made it plain that it was no longer possible to maintain his position, and the army fell back to Centerville, where he was reinforced by Sumner and Franklin to a strength of 63,000 men. Another effort of the enemy to turn his right flank brought on the battle of Chantilly, in which the enemy was defeated, but with the loss on our side of Gen. Kearney and Stevens. The whole army was shortly after withdrawn to the intrenchments in front of Washington, and Gen. Pope, at his own request, was relieved from his command. He claims for the conduct of his campaign the approval of the General-in-Chief and the Government, and closes his long report with honorable mention of numerous Generals and other officers who shared in its fortunes.

## MEXICO.

The last arrival from Havana brings us six days later dates from Mexico than those previously received. It is strange, and certainly does not augur well for the French cause, that the grave rumors which were float of a defeat of the French, when the Osiris left Vera Cruz, on Jan. 3, had not received an official contradiction at the time of the sailing of the Una, which left Vera Cruz on Jan. 9.

There was sufficient time from Jan. 3 to Jan. 9, unless the communication was again interrupted, to send dispatches from Orizaba to Vera Cruz, and the non-publication of any official account of a matter of such great importance, necessarily arouses a suspicion that some disaster has happened to the French.

From our Havana letter it will be seen that our correspondent claims to have received from an entirely trustworthy source intelligence fully corroborating the rumor of the French disaster. His account is minute and circumstantial, and it explains in particular how 800 Mexicans could have routed about 4,000 French. Aided by a dense fog, the Mexicans succeeded in completely surprising the French when they had pitched their tents and stacked their arms, and the confusion is said to have been so great, that some French soldiers killed each other. Their loss is said to be estimated at from 1,600 to 2,500, that of the Mexicans amounting to only 130.

Our correspondent also maintains that a Mexican General left Puebla with 10,000 men and beat, at Acatepe, a French division which had left Orizaba, consisting, it is said, of 14,000 men. Also, in this engagement the loss of the French is said to have been heavy, and to amount to about two thousand men. In consequence of this defeat, the French army, which was advancing against Puebla, has retreated to Orizaba.

In addition to these defeats, it is reported that a convey of ammunition, which was sent from Jalapa to Perote, has been captured by Gen. Queranda, and that in consequence of the defeat of Gen. Berthier, Jalapa had been evacuated. Tampico, it is said, has also been abandoned, and the troops have returned to Vera Cruz.

It will be necessary to await further intelligence before we can assume these reports to be indisputable. But at all events, the silence of the French authorities at Vera Cruz seems to point to news unfavorable to their cause. It should be remembered that once before Gen. Lorenzetti attempted to conceal a defeat, and that the *Monitor* only published it after English and German papers had given all the details.

## THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The last news which we have received from South America is of more than ordinary importance. It announces the termination of the semi-civil war which has for nearly three years distracted the Republic of New-Granada, or as it is now called, the United States of Colombia. The contest was, as is usual in the numerous civil wars of the South American Republics, between the Liberal party, headed by Gen. Mosquera, and the Conservative party, headed, after the assassination of General Arboleda, by General Canal, the President elect of the party. It has been waged longer and with greater fierceness than most of these contests; and as the strength of the Conservative party appears to be utterly exhausted, it is hoped that it will be followed by a lasting peace.

The war broke out at the beginning of the year 1860, when Gen. Mosquera raised the standard of revolt against President Ospina. The points of difference between the Conservative and the Liberal parties are the same in New-Granada as in all the other States of Central and South America. The Conservatives favor a despotic policy, and are in particular violently opposed to the principle of religious toleration, while the Liberals are in favor of religious freedom, and of restoring the power and influence of the clergy in secular affairs. Instead, however, of using their power, when in the ascendancy, for the promulgation and protection of universal religious liberty, they have frequently been carried by their hostility to the clergy to extreme measures, which all truly free governments repudiate, such as the suppression of religious orders and associations, the banishment of all bishops, priests, and monks who refuse to acknowledge their ecclesiastical decrees, and other similar orders. Another measure—the confiscation of the church property—can be more easily excused on the ground of inevitable necessity; for in most of the States of Central and South America, wealth so immense had accumulated in the hands of the church, as to make the development of the natural resources of the country and its prosperity an impossibility.

The struggle in New-Granada early took a turn favorable to the Liberals. On the 15th of July, 1861, Gen. Mosquera took possession of the capital of the Republic of Bogota, and declared President Ospina deposed, while the Conservatives or Federalists continued to maintain themselves in the southern part of the Confederacy, especially in the States of Antioquia and Cauca. The Congress of the Liberal States, which closed October 20, 1861, adopted at first the name United States of Granada, which they, however, soon changed into the United States of Colombia. They also adopted a new Constitution, according to which each of the nine States composing the Confederacy sends to the Federal Congress three Senators, called "Plenipotentiaries," and a number of deputies, forming the Chamber of Representatives. Of the further progress of the contest, little notice has been taken in the United States. Only the disturbances in Panama, which in the course of 1862 was lost to the Conservative party, excited a little more attention, because of our more frequent intercourse with this State. An unfavorable impression was made during the past year by the countenance given by the United States Minister, in common with the Ministers of France and England, to the Conservative party, after this party had already lost all power.

Gen. Mosquera, although his elevation to the Presidency appears to have been achieved by illegal and unconstitutional means, is one of the ablest statesmen of South America, who, if not interfered with by other revolutions, may be expected to carry through the most salutary reforms. He cherishes, in particular, the hope of effecting a reunion of New-Granada with the Republics of Ecuador and Venezuela, and has made suitable proposals to that end. He is an ardent partisan of the scheme, which is now so eagerly advocated in all the former dependencies of Spain and Portugal, to unite all these States in one great League, for mutual defense against foreign invasion, and for mutual protection of their national independence.

## A SECESSIONIST WITHOUT DISGUISE.

Sanbury's Drunkenness.

From An Occasional Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863. An individual who, in these days of much whisky drinking, preserves his sobriety, may be able to disguise his feelings and opinions, so that the man disloyal at heart may throw around himself a spurious garb of loyalty and honor, and in this manner palm himself off, if not for a truly loyal man, at least for a neutral, not fiercely in favor of Rebellion, and willing to aid traitors by every means in his power to the accomplishment of their infernal designs. But let the insidious alcohol take possession of the man body and brain, and, losing all reason, he throws off the mantle of secrecy, and the heretofore hidden treason stands revealed in all its latitudes. Many a rogue in the indirect ravings of mad drunkenness has disclosed the secrets which eventually brought him to the fate richly deserved for many crimes.

The scene in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday night brought vividly the times when the most blatant of the now Rebel chiefs, and with hate and whisky, belched forth their treason, disgusting all loyal and decent men by their disgraceful conduct. Early in the evening, the Senator from the sovereign State of Delaware, Mr. Sanbury, began a disorderly opposition against the bill for the indemnification of the President and others for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and acts done in pursuance thereof, making a long, incoherent speech, composed principally of invective against and abuse of the President and the Administration, loud-sounding praises of the blessings of Slavery, and muttered threats of secession and treason. In loud tones, and wildly gesticulating as though cracking the whip of the overseer, he declared that Slavery was a blessed institution, and if, but of the gospel of hell—should come to his State to destroy the God-sent gift, he might leave his belt against the comet, as the Pope had done. He wanted it understood that he belonged to the South, and never would belong to the North; and thanked God that he lived in a slaveholding State, that he never had an ancestor who was not a slaveholder. He was a slaveholder himself, and by the help of God would die a slaveholder, and never would have Slavery abolished.

He commenced the war as oppressive and tyrannical, and made only for the purpose of elevating the god of the Republicans and Abolitionists, whose name was Sambo, and to carry out the rule of tyrannical despotism. If such was the case, and the battle was for a boundary, he declared that the State of Delaware would look to her own interests, and never drag at the heels of the victor, the mere tool of the North. Then growing more abusive as he grew more intoxicated, he launched forth into a coarse tirade against Abraham Lincoln, till his own ebullience could bear it no longer, and attempted to bring him back to the bounds of decency, when he, in substance, told his colleague to mind his own business; he had a right to say what he pleased, and to express his sentiments, and would be deterred by no blackguardism. He was then called to order by the Vice President, but insistently refused to sit down, and continued speaking. He declared that he knew Abraham Lincoln, and that he was the weakest man ever put into high position; that he was in fact an imbecile. He was again called to order, but, regardless of all decorum, he went on, exclaiming that if he wanted to paint a despot he would draw the hideous form of Abraham Lincoln.

The Vice-President ordered him to take his seat. Shaking his fists, he cried out, "he should not take his seat till he was told what he had said out of order." The Vice-President, thinking that enough had been borne from this specimen of ebullency, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the Senator into custody. Sanbury, placing his hand in his coat pocket, dared any man to touch him on the arm of his life, saying quite audibly, "that he'd be a-d if he would go out." The Sergeant-at-Arms approached him, but he refused to get up and kept on muttering his wrath and spite. At last he was partly led and partly coaxed to a sofa, when he drew his revolver, and threatening to shoot the Sergeant-at-Arms, he refused to budge another inch, and down he sat. He was, however, induced to leave the Senate, and for a short time the business of the body proceeded in an orderly manner. But again the "Representative of a Sovereign State" made his appearance, and coming to the front row of seats, he attempted to renew his harangue, but was called to order by Mr. Doolittle, as being in contempt of the Senate and therefore not allowed to speak. With a sneer at the mad-dog who thus dared to call to order this gentlemanly action of slavery, he said: "Does the Senator from Wisconsin suppose I am in contempt of any honorable man?"

The Chair promptly ordered him to take his seat. "Just as I please, not otherwise," was the insolent reply. The Sergeant-at-Arms was again ordered to take him into custody, and the force was repeated of coaxing or mobbing him, uttering oaths and threats, to leave the room, whence he should have been taken by the strong arm and locked up till his reason returned. For the space of half an hour, quiet was restored and order preserved, and the hope was cherished that rowdiness and inebriated disturbance was over for the night; but let in spite of all custody, the Senator force his way into the Senate, and staggering down in front of the Chair, holding out to two desks to preserve his balance, and shouting "Miss President," "Miss President," he demanded to be heard.

The Chair—"The Senator will take his seat."

Mr. Sanbury—"No, Sir, I will not take my seat."

Amid loud cries of "order," Mr. Sumner rose to a point of order—that the Senator had been given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, yet he was on the floor of the Senate.

The Chair—"The Senator is in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he makes any further disturbance he will be removed from the Chamber."

Mr. Sanbury [putting his hand into the pocket where he carried a revolver]—"I should like to see that order executed by any man."

He however sank into a seat, swearing he would not go out, and calling Mr. Sumner "a God-d—d Abolitionist."

Then uttering to himself, he went into a cloak-room, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Soon after emerging, he recoiled to his own seat, and again endeavored to make a disturbance. He rose to his feet, but the effort was too much—he swayed backward and forward a moment, and, but for the timely assistance of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who caught him as he fell, the descendant of a long line of slaveholding ancestors would have descended still lower, and measured his length on the floor of the Senate.

The scene was almost over. Sinking suddenly down into his seat, placing both feet upon his desk, with disordered hair, half-closed eyes, his hands